

Much interest was evinced at our local elections for city and township officers on Monday. As will be seen by the returns elsewhere it was very one-sided, resulting in a large republican majority, both in township and borough. In one of the wards where the democracy have the ascendancy they elected the councilman and assessor—also, their township assessor. Otherwise they were essentially beaten, their arduous efforts to the contrary notwithstanding.

In Connecticut English (dem) was re-elected on last Monday, by some 1700 majority. New York could spare enough voters to do that, as there was no presidential election on hand to keep the bummers at home.

Later accounts from Connecticut, according to the Tribune give the governor and legislature to the republicans, defeating English and electing Jewett. The congressional delegation is equally divided—two elected on each side. This secures Connecticut for the constitutional amendment. Dixon, Johnsonite, defeated for congress. The majorities on each side, where the candidates are elected are small.

Cleveland has re-elected their democratic distiller (Rehrer) mayor, but from what the Herald of yesterday says the other city officers are wonderfully mixed. Local politics produced this result. Many democrats, it is reported, voted for the temperance candidate (Williamson) for judge. Cincinnati made nearly a clean sweep in favor of the republicans, from mayor down. Michigan, so far as heard from, all one-sided the same way.

In his votes on the tenure of office bill we have noticed that Mr. Ambler, our member to congress, always voted right—in favor of its repeal.

It was intimated a few days ago that congress is to adjourn next Saturday.

A writer in the Medina Gazette of the 2d inst. who favors a new railroad connection between the north-west and south-east, shows by tables of distances compared that the route leading from Chicago to New-York via the Erie and Lake Shore Road, connecting Toledo and Massillon, thence south-eastwardly, is shorter by sixty-four miles than via of the New-York Central. Capitalists and railroad men will one day see these facts in their true light, and act accordingly.

Pacific Railroad Matters.

New York April 3.—In the supreme court before Judge Barnard to-day, the report of Wm. M. Tweed, receiver, was read, stating he had opened the safe of the Union Pacific railroad company and found the books of the company and some of the books of the credit mob, and that it was stated to him by some of the company's officers that it contained bonds and coupons and other property to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, of which he was now making an inventory. He suggested that the case be adjourned over until Monday, when other matters would come up. Mr. Tracey counsel for the company, said the referee's report was essentially false. The bonds mentioned were in a great part cancelled bonds and coupons; the rest were bonds of course had no pecuniary value. The inner safe is not opened yet. The safe contained some deposits belonging to some of the directors individually as did the contents of the box found there. The only matter of value found there was a loose box. He proposed to put in an affidavit in contradiction of the receiver's report. Judge Barnard said he knew of no such proceedings in the district court. If defendants were injured by any act of the receiver, he supposed their remedy was by action against him on his official bond. After discussion the matter was adjourned to Monday.

On a recent Saturday night as John Morrissey walked down Broadway he was appealed to by a woman of baggy dress, who said that her husband was ill and her children famishing. The ex-pugilist went along with the woman to her wretched room in Baxter street, where he found the sick husband and three children cuddled together in a corner, lying upon a filthy mat. Morrissey sent for a physician, and gave the woman fifty dollars for immediate relief.

It is settled that General Eli Parker, late of General Grant's staff, is to be the new commissioner of Indian affairs. No better appointment could be made. Gen Parker is a well educated lawyer, has superior scientific attainments, and is a thorough engineer. Above all, his unquestioned integrity fits him for the responsible and trying position. Gen. Grant will doubtless, like all fallible mortals, make many mistakes in his appointments, but Gen Parker as Indian commissioner will certainly be the right man in the right place.

At last his foot is on his native heath, and his name is Moses. In other words, Mr. Johnson, who says very naturally that he feels like a breakwater, like a freedman, and like one risen from the dead, is on the stump. Of course our readers know what he said. We are afraid the graceless and lazy reporters have saved themselves a little trouble by taking an old copy of his speech to telegraph to the country, but still, that is of no consequence. It is all the same.

CAREER OF A FAST YOUNG MAN.—The Newport (Vt.) Express tells a story of a young man named Stickney who stole \$3,200 from an uncle in Boston, and escaped with it to St. Lawrence, Canada, where he revelled in fast horses and high living. By representing that he had been divorced from his wife in Massachusetts he induced a young lady in Boston to join him, and the day after her arrival they were married. The uncle learned where his rascally nephew was, went to Newport, engaged the services of some officers, who inveigled the young man across the line into Vermont and arrested him. The uncle was so anxious to recover his property that he consented to release his nephew upon surrender of the stolen property. Stickney accordingly gave up about \$800 in gold, five good horses, a new suit of clothes, &c., in all about \$2,200. The old gentleman returned to Boston \$1,000 and expenses out; and the nephew, penniless and humble, went back to St. Lawrence to comfort his second wife, convinced, no doubt, that the way of the transgressor is hard.

A Man in a Peddler's Pack.

A short time since, just at dark, a peddler carrying a large pack, appeared at the door of a wealthy farmer in the town of Green Garden in this county, and requested the privilege of remaining over night. The farmer, being away from home, he was informed by the hired man that he could not stay. He then requested the privilege of leaving his pack until morning, as he was very tired and could not carry it further that night. This was granted, and the pack deposited in one corner of the sitting room. During the evening some of the females of the house had occasion to move it, and taking hold of it, discovered that there was something suspicious about the contents.

The hired man was called, and upon taking hold of it found that it contained a man. He quickly stepped into an adjoining room, and returning to stand aside, and at once proceeded to fire three shots into it. A piercing shriek issued from it, and on ripping off the outside covering a man with a large bowie-knife and a revolver clinched in his hands, was found weltering in his blood. Two of the shots had proved fatal. The neighbors were alarmed, but no trace of the peddler who left the precious pack could be found. Thus by a mere accident, doubtless a shocking case of robbery, and perhaps murder, was prevented. It was doubtless a plot to rob the farmer, as it was known he had a large amount of money in the house. An inquest was held over the body on the following morning, and the verdict was that the killing was justifiable homicide. No clue leading to the discovery of the name of the victim, or his accomplice, has, as yet, been ascertained. Such summary justice is seldom meted out to the guilty.—*Joliet (Ill.) Sentinel.*

A few evenings since a party of young Americans were standing in front of an ancient saddler's shop, kept by one Hans, a Dutchman. Much chief reigned supreme in their number, and thinking to have some sport with our German friend, one of them opened the door and addressed him: "I say, German, have you any saddles for dogs?"

Looking up from his work quite composedly, he replied: "Yaw, come in unt dry von on."

The Financial Chronicle, which reflects the opinions of the solid business men of New York, thus speaks of Hon. George S. Boutwell, the new Secretary of the Treasury: "Now in Mr. Boutwell we have an officer whose public record and private character are equally without reproach. He is too honest to use the vast powers of the treasury to disturb financial affairs, either from caprice, or with a view to make money for himself or his friends. He is too wise to recommend or adopt any timid, halting, or narrow policy. At critical junctures of the money market, every fibre of the body politic thrills in response to the doings of the secretary, and it is because of Mr. Boutwell's proved fitness for the special task entrusted to him that his appointment is hailed with such general satisfaction and confidence."

Andy Johnson calls Grant's a "gift enterprise cabinet." On the same principle we suppose Johnson's cabinet might have been called a "mock cabinet," from the number of sham real estate sales it engaged in.

GENERAL GRANT'S PLUCK.—The Chicago Tribune says whether General Grant signs the tenure of office act or not it is hardly possible that he can approve it. If signing the bill is not the act of approval what is it? Here is an opportunity for General Grant to show his pluck and join issue with congress on the absolute repeal of the whole odious and insulting law.

SEPPAGE IN MICHIGAN.—Some time since the Michigan house of representatives passed a resolution for the submission to the people of that state of the suffrage amendment to the constitution. Last week the resolution was amended to include female suffrage, and in that shape it is likely to fail of adoption.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1869.

As slavery was abolished in this country by undesignated and unforeseen means, humanly speaking; so, while all the designs of former pro-slavery politicians and filibusters have come to nought, Cuba is still destined by unanticipated means to become a possession of the Great American Republic. Who dreamed of Cuba falling into our arms by reason of a revolution in Spain and the expulsion of her monarch, and the thus suggested severance from her of her most valued possession? Yet this is unveiling itself of the distant blue as a near incident in the great over-ruled march of events. I am led to this reflection just this minute by recurrence to the action of the house committee on foreign affairs Thursday, in agreeing to report a resolution of sympathy with the people of Cuba now striving for its independence, and pledging to the President the constitutional support of congress whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize its independence; and by a petition presented at the same time in the senate by Senator Sumner, from Jose V. Casanueva, a citizen of the United States, asking protection for himself and his brother, also an American citizen, against the persecution of the Cuban authorities. The Casanovas have liberated their slaves and are the proprietors of a republican newspaper; hence the hostility toward them of the authorities.

The secretaries of several departments are aiming to reduce their forces considerably. They think many more have crowded in than are needed, and they want to get down to a minimum working force before beginning to think of making vacations for applicants.

The tenure-of-office bill as modified by the committee of conference, passed the senate, without debate, by 42 to 8; and the house, after an excited debate, by 108 to 77. As good an exposition of the modified bill as can be given, perhaps, short of the whole text, is contained in the fact that, while Gen. Butler contended that, as it struck out everything which gave the senate the power to re-instate the suspended officer, it was a virtual repeal of the tenure-of-office act, the obstinate repealer insisted that it was a rival adoption of the senate's amendments. I think, with Mr. Bingham, there is no doubt that the country generally will be satisfied with the bill, as the president is known to be.

It will be remembered that some of the rebels, upon the final failure of their cause, emigrated to Brazil, with the purpose of attracting numbers of the inhabitants of the southern states, and establishing a colony of their people there, and abandoning the United States forever. It turns out, however, with them, as of old, "distance lent enchantment to the view." Brazil, possessed by them, was not the Brazil they looked forward to, and pictured their malevolent brethren and sisters; and now they wish to return. Our government being made aware of this, with great generosity, has directed Admiral Davies to furnish free transportation to all such persons from Brazil to the United States; an act of magnanimity, at which, on the whole, we may rejoice, with those who will gladly avail themselves of it. There is a very encouraging prospect of speedily returning peace and comparative harmony with the government in all the southern states; and such an act, while it can do no harm whatever, will accelerate this return. I have recently had conversation with Texans and southerners from other states, which have cheered my hope of a general reconstruction in the minds and hearts of the southern people.

It will be remembered that some months since our government offered its services as mediator to settle the difficulty between Spain on the one hand and Chili, Peru and Bolivia on the other hand. The offer has been accepted by those governments, and the commission to adjust the difficulties between those powers will meet here in June, by which time Peru will have here a full minister instead of charge d'affaires, as now. J. EVANS.

If the reports from New Orleans are trustworthy, they may be taken as decidedly ill-omen for the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Gen James B. Steedman is a gentleman who generally means business. He is a capable soldier, a hard fighter, and a man little likely to undertake an enterprise without going through. When it was announced that Gen Jordan, late chief of Beauregard's staff, had joined the Cubans, army officers shrugged their shoulders and said that was the worst news they had heard yet for the Cuban cause. They are not likely to make any such expressions about the man who turned the scale in Thomas's favor, at Chancellorsville, by marching without orders toward the sound of the enemy's cannon. We didn't think much of Gen. Steedman as collector in New Orleans; but in the capacity of filibuster he is likely to command very respectful attention.

THE SHAD-BELLY INDIAN RING.—The Chicago papers are getting alarmed at the prospect of the Philadelphia Quakers running the Indian machine. One of them says:—"Wherever you see a man with a shad belled coat and a broad brimmed hat, spot him. Nine times out of ten he will be nothing but an Indian ring in disguise."

NEW USES FOR THE CONSTITUTION. A western paper affirms that the constitution of the United States is now understood to have been ordained in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, secure the blessings of liberty and maintain Miss Vinnie Ream in the pig iron business.

The Constitutional Amendment at Columbus.

The postponement of a vote on the adoption or rejection of the fifteenth amendment does not spring from any doubt in the minds of our legislators how it would result. The democrats have only to count noses, and in a strict party vote they know that rejection is certain. The republicans know this as well. No democrat in the Ohio legislature can be reasonably suspected of doing an independent thing as to vote for the ratification of the amendment. On the abstract doctrine of no taxation without representation he can grow eloquent and windy. He is at home when it comes to dealing with such a proposition abstractly, but when a practical turn is given to it, and it is proposed to give the ballot to whoever is intelligent and thrifty in the state, your democrat is not there. A prejudice overcomes his sense of justice, and converts the expounder of abstract political and civil equality into the advocate of a discrimination that he cannot defend, and casts that his principles, logically followed, abolish.

The postponement of the vote is not due to any uncertainty about the results. These devoted partisans want time to consider whether they cannot make more political capital out of the amendment by making it an element of the pending canvass than by voting it down now. They have so long tarried on the nigger that any loss of capital, by indiscreet action at this time, would be regretted during the remainder of their lives. The justice of the principle embodied in the amendment is not subject matter of discussion with them. They care nothing for that. If they had their way, the auction blocks would be set up in every city of the south, and the negro be bought and sold as other chattel property. But that traffic having been abolished, they propose to continue the political trading in him, and the only hitch at Columbus now is, whether they can make more by keeping him out or pulling him into the fall canvass. It is a matter that demands their profoundest consideration. The successive years diminish the value of the negro for political bunking.

The more rights he obtains as a citizen, the less important he becomes in a political sense; and were he once made a voter upon the same terms as white men, the whole stock in trade would be gone. Nobody would care for Cuffee, except to get his vote, and the "nigger" would disappear from politics. Our democratic legislators must hasten slowly and advisedly before determining to vote down the amendment now, or leave it an undecided question.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The agony of the first negro jury-men in Minnesota is over. The prisoner was a negro; five of the jurors were negroes, and every thing went off as though everybody was white.—The St. Paul Pioneer says: "It is a noticeable fact that the first colored jurymen that acted in the state were summoned by a democratic sheriff, in a democratic county and democratic city, in a court presided over by a democratic judge, and where the county prosecutor was democrat."

Administrator's Sale. I will offer at public sale on Thursday, April 22, the property and real estate of John Flood, deceased, nine and twenty-six hundred acres of land lying on the road leading from Massillon to Bridgeport, near the old mill. It will be sold in one lot or whole lots to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at one o'clock when terms will be made known. J. S. KILPATRICK, Adm. Massillon, March 22. 200-4w

Houses and Lots For Sale. A Rare Chance for Bargains. A town lot 40 x 100 feet with a good and substantial two story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms, excellent cellar, good barn, garden, fruit trees, water, etc., situated on East Washington St. New Lisbon, O. Also, a good building lot 40 x 100 feet, adjoining the above, and will be sold at a low price. Also, part lot 23 x 120 feet with a good, three story brick building 23 x 44 feet. It is a very desirable store room, 21 story used for a dwelling, 34 x 44 feet, used for society hall, with good cellar, etc., situated on Market St. in said town and one of the most desirable business locations. Terms reasonable. For further information inquire of or address HENRY E. FROST, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, 200-4w New Lisbon, O.

Agents Wanted—\$10 A Day. Two \$10 Maps for \$1. LLOYD'S Patent Revolving Double Maps

Of America and Europe, America and the United States of America. COLORED—in 4000 COUNTIES. These great maps, now just completed, show every place of importance, all railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European states. These maps are made in every school and family in the land—they occupy the space of one map, and by means of the Revolving, either side can be brought before the eye. They are sold at one-half price, and a large discount given to good agents. Apply for circulars, LEYD and send name for sample maps, LEYD, 33 Cortlandt st., N.Y. 250-4w

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a cure for all catarrhs of the bladder, whether of the mind, body or estate, make me live forever, and leave death to pay for want of work, and is designed to make our sublimated sphere a blissful paradise, to which Heaven itself would be envious. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery, and we do not wonder that you have by this time become disgusted with it. But when we tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will positively cure the worst cases of Catarrh, we only assert that which thousands of cured persons can testify to, and which we will pay \$500 reward for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

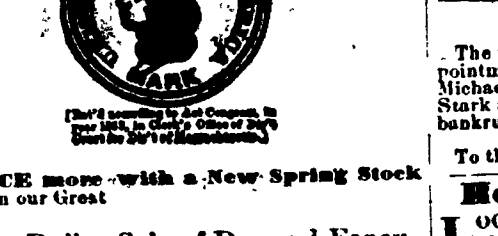
For sale by Druggists everywhere. Price only 50 cents. Sent post paid for 60 cents. Four packages for \$2.00. Send a two cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, N. Y. 250-3m

Dinner Pills. All persons of bilious habits after eating or drinking too freely, will find great relief in the use of Dr. Sage's Dinner Pills. They aid digestion, cleanse the stomach, thus avoiding the pain, nausea, sour eructations, &c., which follow from eating too heartily. Sold by E. Kachler—250-3m

SEWING MACHINES.—Notice is hereby given, that all those whose sewing machines, and who are in need of repairs, can be repaired in order to be repaired by JOHN LOWES, Erie st., up stairs, 250-2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE ARE COMING!



ONE more with a New Spring Stock in our Great

One Dollar Sale of Dry and Fancy

GOODS, CUTLERY, Etc.

Premium Rates of Shipping:

For Club thirty, 21 yds. Sheetings, 42 yds. do

" " Sixty, 42 yds. do

" " One Hundred 65 yds. do

All other Premiums in same ratio.

Enhanced Exchange List, with new and useful articles.

See new Circular and sample. Sent to any address free.

Please send your money by Registered Letter, addressed to J. S. BAWES & CO., 107 Nassau St., N.Y.

Postoffice box C-140 N.Y.

LICENS BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITY.

S. C. THOMPSON'S GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE of

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Linens, Cottons, FANCY GOODS, Albums, Bibles, Silver-Plated Ware, Cutlery, Leather, German goods of every description, &c.

These articles to be sold at the uniform price of ONE DOLLAR EACH, and not be paid for until you know what you are getting.

The most popular and economical method of doing business in the country.

The goods we have for sale are described on printed slips, and will be sent to you at the rate of ten cents each, by post, postage, &c. It is then at your option to hold them, or to exchange your goods should the article mentioned on the printed slip be not desired.

The smallest articles sold for One Dollar can be exchanged for silver plate, or your choice of a large variety of other articles upon exchange list.

Comprising over 50 useful articles, not one of which could be bought at any retail country store for nearly double the amount.

TERMS TO AGENTS. We send as a commission to Agents: For a Club of thirty and \$3.00, One of the following articles: A Musket, Shot Gun or Austrian Rifle, 20 Yards Cutlery, Lady's Fancy Square Wool Shawl, Lace Scarf, Ac., Ac. For a Club of twenty, and \$2.00, One of the following articles: A Musket, Shot Gun or Austrian Rifle, 20 Yards Cutlery, Lady's Fancy Square Wool Shawl, Lace Scarf, Ac., Ac.

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Union School Election.

The qualified electors of Union School District, to meet the Union School Board in said district, on Monday evening, April 12th next, the hour of 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a school director, and also a school trustee, to serve for three years. Also to vote a tax of one mill more for the year 1869, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1870, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1871, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1872, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1873, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1874, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1875, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1876, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1877, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1878, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1879, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1880, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1881, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1882, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1883, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1884, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1885, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1886, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1887, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1888, and a tax of one mill more for the year 1889, and a tax of one mill 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